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Asian Americans in Massachusetts: A Census Profile

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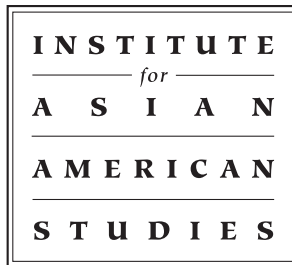
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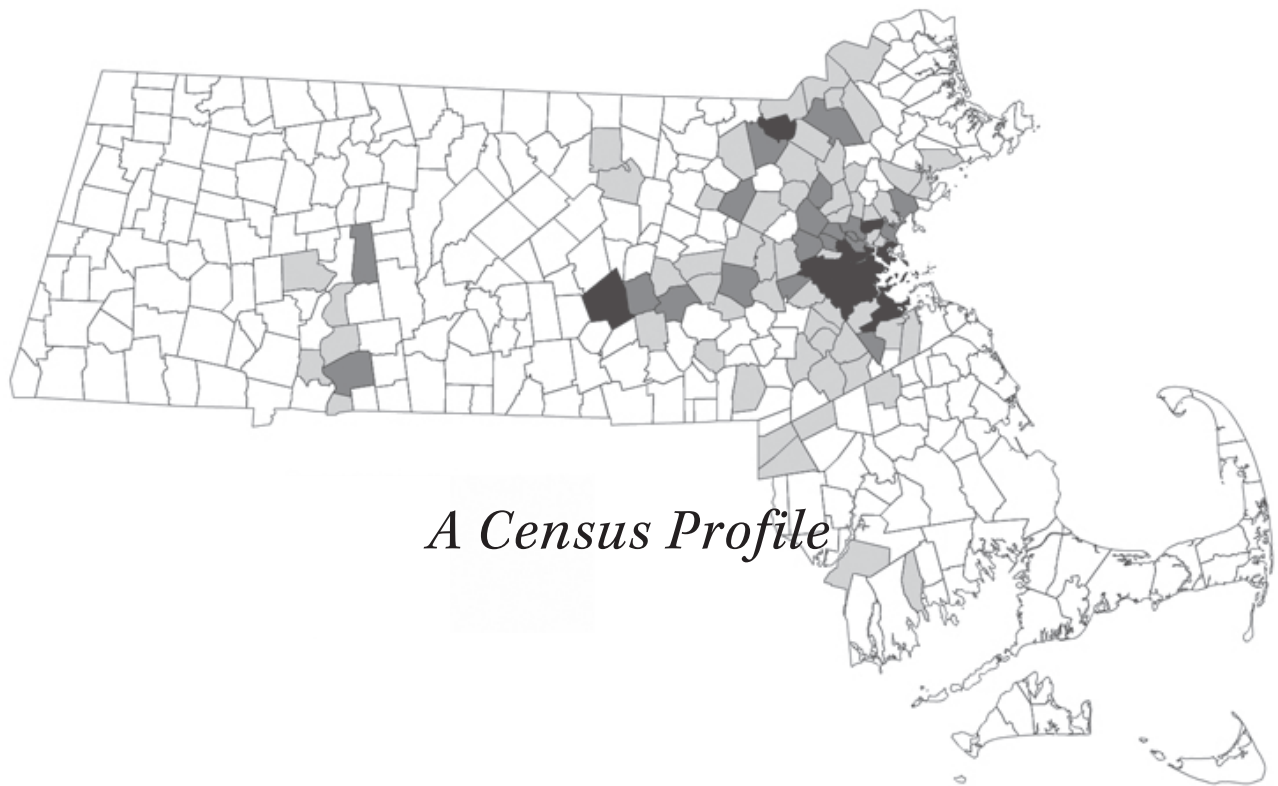
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Asian Americans

IN MASSACHUSETTS



A Census Profile

October 2012



Asian Americans in Massachusetts: A Census Profile

Prepared by Shauna Lo
Institute for Asian American Studies

October 2012

**INSTITUTE FOR ASIAN AMERICAN STUDIES
University of Massachusetts Boston**

The Institute for Asian American Studies at the University of Massachusetts Boston conducts community-based research on Asian American issues, provides resources to Asian American communities in Massachusetts, and expands opportunities on campus for the study of Asian American experiences.

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Notes on the data

The data in this report is drawn from multiple datasets and presented in three sections:

I. Demographics

Data in the Demographics section is from the **2010 U.S. Decennial Census** and is gathered from virtually every household in the country. Population numbers for racial groups may be “**alone**” (meaning those individuals who identified themselves as being of one race only) or “**alone or in combination**” (meaning those individuals who identified themselves as being of one or more races), as indicated in the table or chart. Similarly, population numbers for Asian American subgroups may be “**alone**” (meaning those individuals who identified themselves as being of one Asian American subgroup only) or “**alone or in combination**” (meaning those individuals who identified themselves as being of one or more Asian American subgroups or races).

II. Social and Economic Characteristics

Social and Economic Characteristics section is sample data from **American Community Survey 2010** 1-year estimates or the 2006–2010 5-year estimates. Five-year estimates consist of data collected over a five-year period and is necessary to use for some Asian American subgroups because of small sample sizes. Note that data from 1-year estimates and 5-year estimates are not directly comparable.

This data is for racial groups “alone” (except for Hispanic and Latinos who may be of any race) and **Asian American subgroups “alone.”**

III. Housing

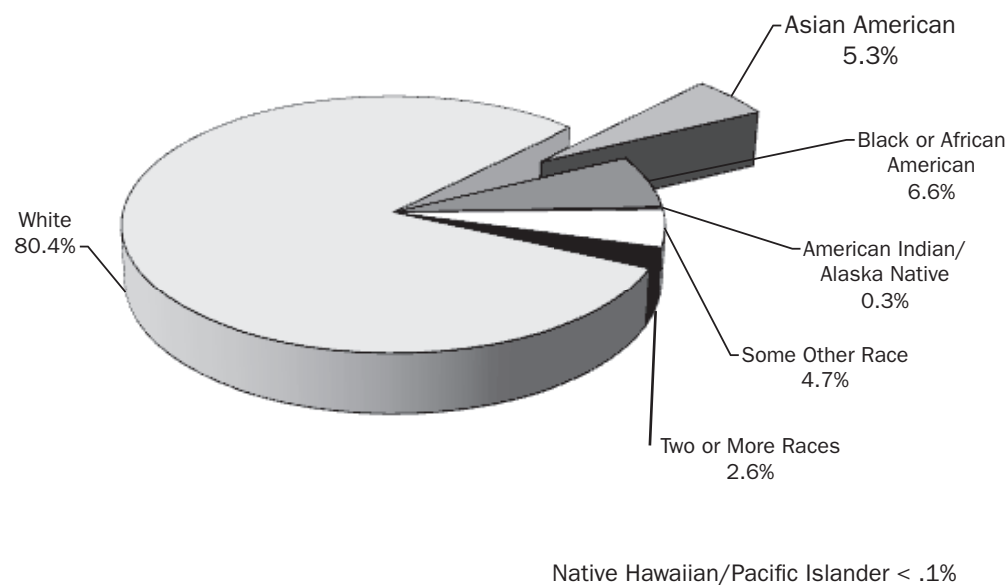
Data in the Housing section is **100% data from the 2010 Decennial Census**. For categories other than Total Population, the data in the tables refer to the race or ethnicity (alone) of the **householder**.

Data for Chinese Americans does not include Taiwanese Americans in this report.

Thank you to MetroBoston DataCommon for assistance in creating the map shown on the cover and page 10.

I. Demographics

Population by Race (Alone)



Source: 2010 U.S. Census

Asian Americans, when counting those who identify as being of one race only, comprise 5.3% of the population in Massachusetts, increasing by 46.9% since 2000, when Asian Americans were 3.8% of the population in the state. They are the fastest growing racial group in the state, and increased at a rate slightly higher than Latinos in the past decade.

Population by Race (Alone) and Latino Origin

	2000	2010	% Change
Asian American	238,124	349,768	46.9%
White	5,367,286	5,265,236	-1.9%
Black or African American	343,454	434,398	26.5%
American Indian/Alaska Native	15,015	18,850	25.5%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	2,489	2,223	-10.7%
Some Other Race	236,724	305,151	28.9%
TOTAL ONE RACE	6,203,092	6,375,626	2.8%
TOTAL TWO OR MORE RACES	146,005	172,003	17.8%
TOTAL POPULATION	6,349,097	6,547,629	3.1%
Hispanic or Latino*	428,729	627,654	46.4%
White, non-Hispanic	5,198,359	4,984,800	-4.1%

Source: 2000 & 2010 U.S. Census

*Hispanics and Latinos may be of any race.

Data for racial groups "alone" (of one race) is used on this page so that figures will sum to the total population.

Alternatively, when Asian Americans are counted “alone or in combination” (that is, of one or more races), numbers and percentages can be affected significantly. Over 44,000 Asian Americans identified as being multiracial in the 2010 U.S. Census. If these individuals are included, the percentage of Asian Americans in Massachusetts is 6.0%.

Population by Race (Alone or in Combination)

	2010	% of Total Pop
Asian American	394,211	6.0%
White	5,400,458	82.5%
Black or African American	508,413	7.8%
American Indian/Alaska Native	50,705	0.8%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	10,257	0.2%

Source: 2010 U.S. Census

Asian Americans in Massachusetts are very ethnically diverse. Chinese Americans continue to be the largest subgroup, comprising one-third of the Asian American population in the state. However, South Asian Americans, and Pakistani and Bangladeshi Americans in particular, increased at some of the largest rates of all Asian American subgroups. Of the Asian American subgroups numbering over 10,000, Indians increased by the largest percentage, 76%. The Filipino American population increased substantially as well, at just over 60%.

Asian Americans Subgroups (Alone or in Combination)

	2000	2010	% change
Chinese	89,521	131,846	47.3%
Indian	48,588	85,441	75.8%
Vietnamese	36,685	47,636	29.9%
Korean	19,469	28,904	48.5%
Cambodian	22,886	28,424	24.2%
Filipino	11,661	18,673	60.1%
Japanese	13,997	15,358	9.7%
Other Asian, not specified	9,025	14,256	
Pakistani	2,864	7,071	146.9%
Taiwanese	2,859	5,353	87.2%
Thai	2,747	4,712	71.5%
Laotian	4,449	4,530	1.8%
Nepalese	-	2,865	-
Bangladeshi	784	2,387	204.5%
Indonesian	1,063	1,379	29.7%
Sri Lankan	771	1,254	62.6%
Hmong	1,303	1,080	-17.1%
Burmese	-	1,072	-
Malaysian	346	593	71.4%
Bhutanese	-	544	-
Other Asian, specified	1,025	490	

Source: 2000 & 2010 U.S. Census

The previous table listed the populations of Asian American subgroups “alone or in combination.” This table gives a detailed look at racial and ethnic identification among Asian American subgroups. It becomes clear, once again, that choosing whether or not to include persons alone or in combination can make a substantial difference in population counts. For example, the population of Japanese Americans could be reported

by numbers as different as 9,808 (those who identified as being of one race and one Asian American subgroup) or 15,358 (which includes those who identify as more than one Asian American subgroup or multiracial).

Over one-third of Japanese Americans alone or in combination identify as multiracial. Filipino and Indonesian Americans also have similarly high rates of multiracial identification.

Racial and Ethnic Identification of Asian American Subgroups

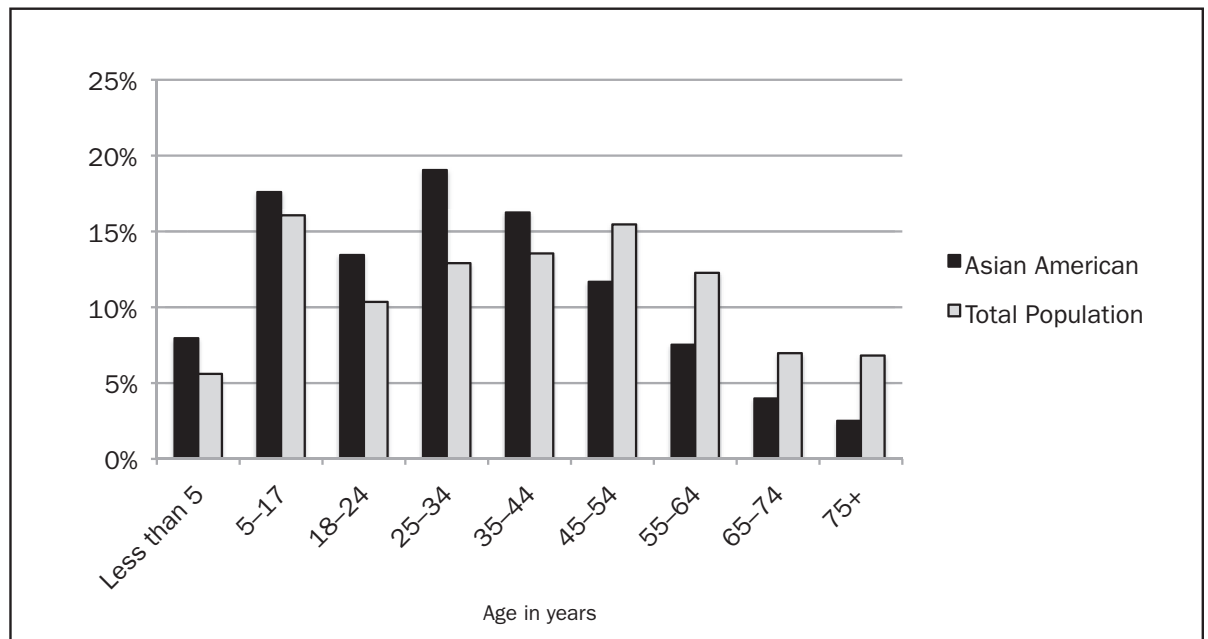
	One Race, One Subgroup	One Race, One or More Subgroups*	Any Combination**	% Multiracial
Chinese	118,164	122,443	131,846	7.1%
Indian	77,177	79,093	85,441	7.4%
Vietnamese	42,915	45,380	47,636	4.7%
Korean	24,110	24,723	28,904	14.5%
Cambodian	25,387	26,934	28,424	5.2%
Filipino	12,309	12,937	18,673	30.7%
Japanese	9,224	9,808	15,358	36.1%
Pakistani	6,205	6,525	7,071	7.7%
Taiwanese	4,502	4,838	5,353	9.6%
Thai	3,529	3,869	4,712	17.9%
Laotian	3,632	4,075	4,530	10.0%
Nepalese	2,580	2,748	2,865	4.1%
Bangladeshi	2,109	2,297	2,387	3.8%
Indonesian	847	937	1,379	32.1%
Sri Lankan	1,034	1,139	1,254	9.2%
Hmong	992	1,030	1,080	4.6%
Burmese	923	995	1,072	7.2%
Malaysian	357	481	593	18.9%
Bhutanese	425	533	544	2.0%

* Includes those who identify as one race and one subgroup as well as those who identify as one race and more than one Asian American subgroup, e.g. Thai and Laotian.

** Includes those from the first two columns and well as those who identify as multiracial.

Source: 2010 U.S Census

Asian Americans by Age Group and Sex (Alone or in Combination)



Source: 2010 U.S. Census

Asian Americans are younger on average than the general population, with a median age of 30.6 years as opposed to 39.1 for the total population. There is a higher percentage of Asian Americans in all age groups below 45 years than for the total population.

The sex ratio for Asian Americans is somewhat more unbalanced than for the overall population at 47.9% male and 52.1% female (vs. 48.4% and 51.6%). There is a larger number of females than males for every age group of Asian Americans except for those less than 5 years old.

Asian Americans by Age Group and Sex (Alone or in Combination)

Age	Male	Female
Less than 5	15,969	15,403
5-17	34,271	35,096
18-24	24,910	28,092
25-34	35,043	40,048
35-44	30,750	33,308
45-54	22,227	23,808
55-64	13,944	15,740
65-74	7,387	8,321
75+	4,288	5,606
Total	188,789	205,422

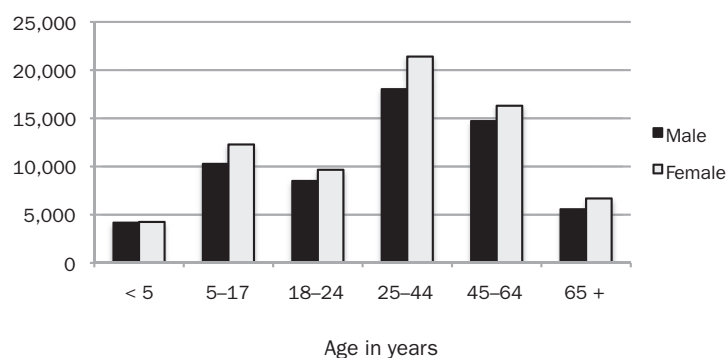
Source: 2010 U.S. Census

Sex ratios and concentrations in age groups vary considerably between Asian American subgroups as can be seen in the tables below and the next two pages. These differences can be attributed to distinct immigration histories and patterns. Of the seven largest Asian American subgroups, Cambodian Americans have the largest percentage under the age of 18. Chinese Americans have by far the largest percentage over the age of 65. Indian Americans have the largest percentage between the ages of 25–44.

Asian Americans by Age Group and Sex (Alone or in Combination)

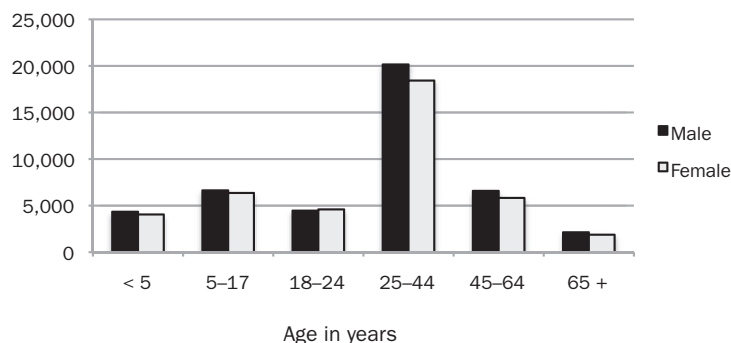
Chinese Americans

Age	Male	Female
Less than 5	4,175	4,249
5–17	10,274	12,286
18–24	8,502	9,661
25–44	18,026	21,406
45–64	14,712	16,304
65 +	5,566	6,685
Total	61,255	70,591



Source: 2010 U.S. Census

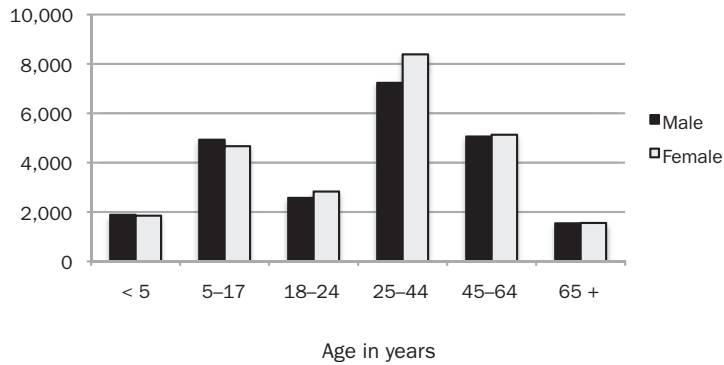
Indian Americans



Age	Male	Female
Less than 5	4,341	4,049
5–17	6,635	6,360
18–24	4,461	4,593
25–44	20,155	18,427
45–64	6,582	5,827
65 +	2,135	1,876
Total	44,309	41,132

Source: 2010 U.S. Census

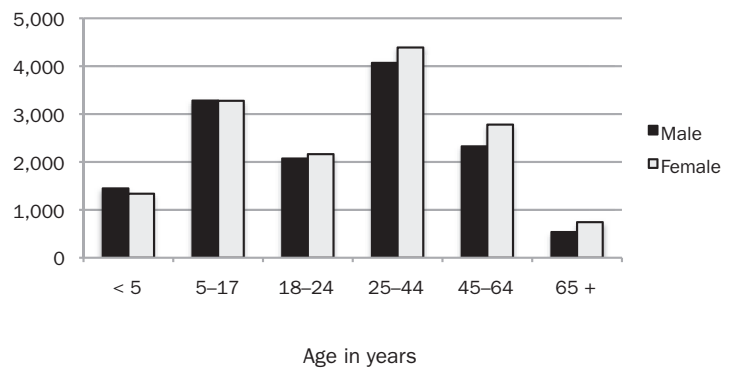
Vietnamese Americans



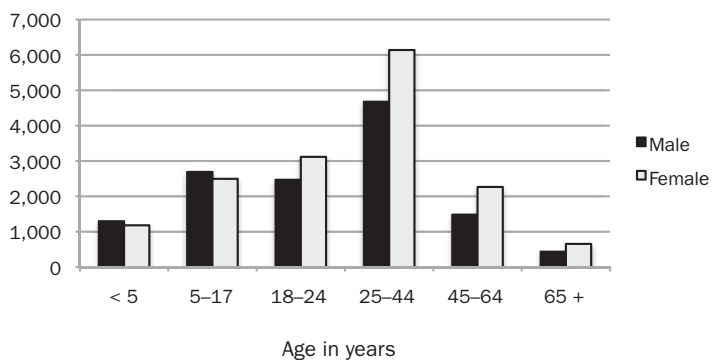
Age	Male	Female
Less than 5	1,886	1,851
5-17	4,928	4,666
18-24	2,572	2,829
25-44	7,232	8,386
45-64	5,058	5,130
65 +	1,542	1,556
Total	23,218	24,418

Cambodian Americans

Age	Male	Female
Less than 5	1,448	1,337
5-17	3,282	3,277
18-24	2,072	2,163
25-44	4,069	4,390
45-64	2,326	2,780
65 +	537	743
Total	13,734	14,690



Korean Americans

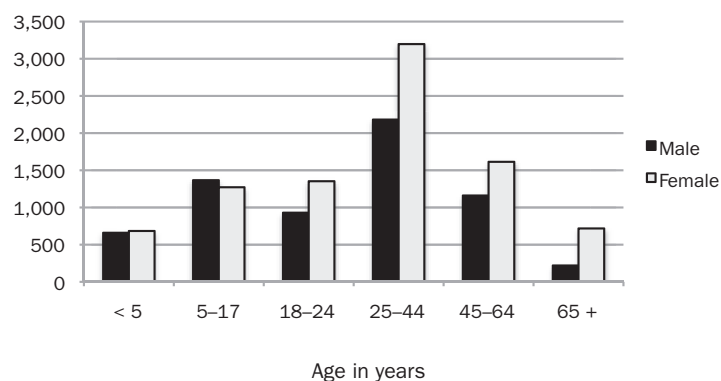


Age	Male	Female
Less than 5	1,296	1,181
5-17	2,691	2,496
18-24	2,469	3,117
25-44	4,677	6,139
45-64	1,483	2,266
65 +	434	655
Total	13,050	15,854

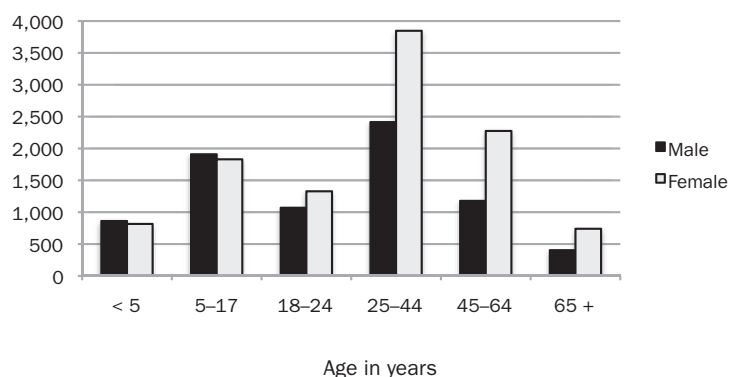
Japanese Americans and Filipino Americans have an unusually skewed sex ratio in all age groups over 25 in which females predominate. By contrast, there are more Indian males than females in those age categories.

Japanese Americans

Age	Male	Female
Less than 5	660	684
5–17	1,367	1,272
18–24	930	1,353
25–44	2,182	3,197
45–64	1,161	1,614
65 +	220	718
Total	6,520	8,838

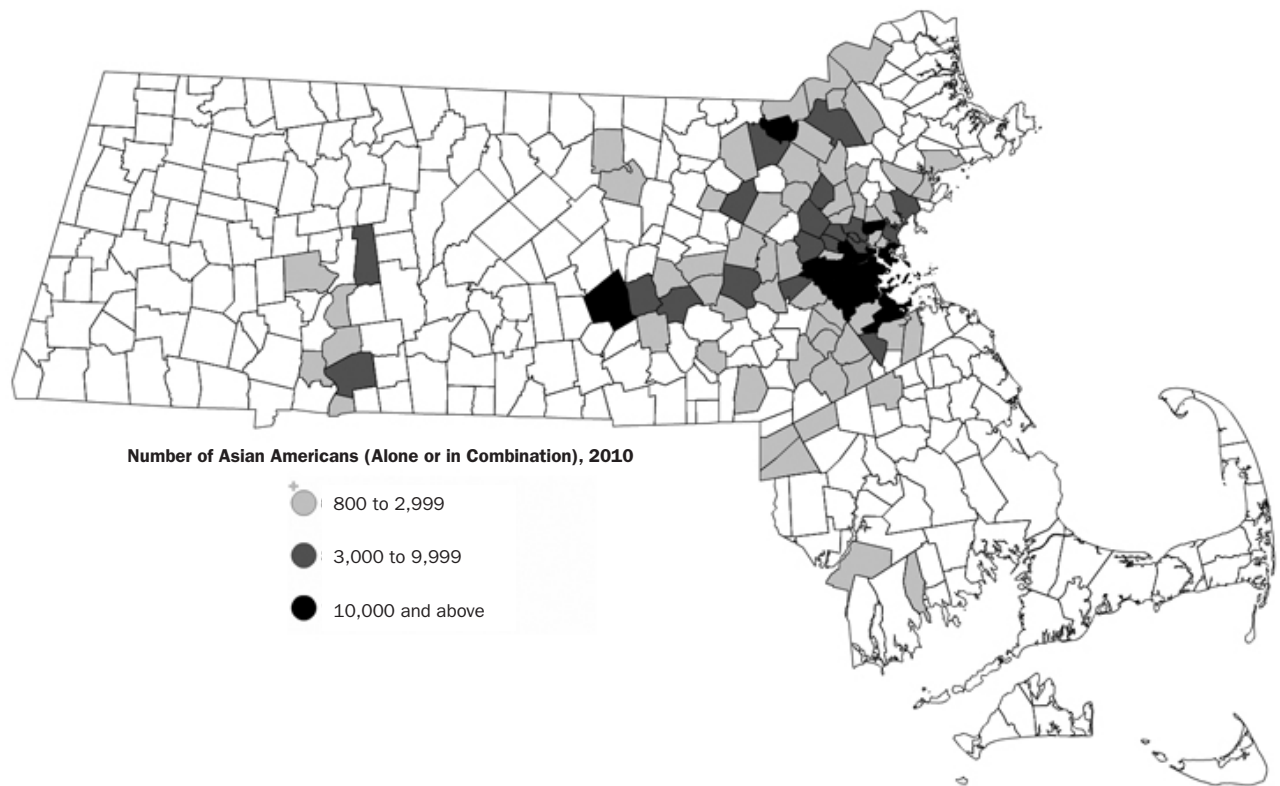


Filipino Americans



Age	Male	Female
Less than 5	862	816
5–17	1,909	1,830
18–24	1,070	1,328
25–44	2,414	3,847
45–64	1,178	2,275
65 +	404	740
Total	7,837	10,836

Source, all data on these two pages: 2010 U.S. Census.



Asian Americans tend to be concentrated in the Greater Boston area and urban areas throughout the state. The greatest growth of Asian Americans has been in suburban areas, however, not in urban centers. Cities and towns that experienced growth at near 100% or greater in the last decade (of those with Asian American populations over 3,500) are Shrewsbury, Acton, Andover, and Lexington. Quincy, Malden, Newton, Medford and Arlington all experienced growth of 50% or above in the last decade.

Cities and Towns with the Largest Asian American Populations (Alone or in Combination)

	2000	2010	% change
Boston	47,634	60,712	27.5%
Quincy	13,956	22,968	64.6%
Lowell	18,781	22,764	21.2%
Cambridge	13,265	18,124	36.6%
Malden	8,218	12,448	51.5%
Worcester	9,138	12,228	33.8%
Newton	6,965	10,999	57.9%
Brookline	7,874	10,304	30.9%
Somerville	5,558	7,545	35.8%
Lynn	6,710	6,946	3.5%
Lexington	3,572	6,836	91.4%
Waltham	4,600	6,427	39.7%
Shrewsbury	2,557	5,817	127.5%
Amherst	3,570	4,829	35.3%
Framingham	3,862	4,808	24.5%
Springfield	3,468	4,462	28.7%
Medford	2,391	4,303	80.0%
Acton	1,910	4,296	124.9%
Randolph	3,315	4,222	27.4%
Arlington	2,374	4,156	75.1%
Andover	1,970	3,741	89.9%

Source: 2000 & 2010 U.S. Census

Cities and Towns with Largest Asian American Subgroup Populations (Alone or in Combination)

Chinese Americans		Indian Americans		Vietnamese Americans	
Boston	25,921	Boston	8,489	Boston	11,670
Quincy	14,979	Cambridge	4,129	Worcester	5,759
Malden	6,926	Shrewsbury	3,261	Quincy	3,297
Cambridge	6,693	Quincy	2,550	Randolph	2,150
Newton	6,040	Lowell	2,472	Lowell	2,057
Brookline	4,432	Waltham	2,405	Springfield	1,997
Lexington	2,984	Burlington	2,276	Malden	1,874
Somerville	2,422	Westborough	2,229	Lynn	1,117
Acton	2,063	Somerville	2,023	Everett	1,051
Waltham	2,012	Framingham	2,018	Revere	750

Korean Americans		Cambodian Americans		Filipino Americans	
Boston	4,540	Lowell	14,470	Boston	2,500
Cambridge	2,566	Lynn	3,899	Quincy	788
Brookline	1,507	Fall River	1,241	Cambridge	499
Newton	1,280	Revere	974	Brockton	395
Lexington	1,088	Boston	745	Worcester	390
Amherst	694	Attleboro	708	Randolph	342
Somerville	580	Lawrence	636	Salem	341
Belmont	517	Worcester	433	Lowell	322
Wellesley	478	Dracut	409	Somerville	304
Waltham	470	Malden	246	Malden	303

Japanese Americans

Boston	2,376
Cambridge	1,267
Brookline	1,203
Newton	527
Arlington	436
Somerville	432
Lexington	364
Worcester	292
Belmont	276
Amherst	266

Cambodian Americans are highly concentrated geographically, with over half the population in the state living in Lowell. Vietnamese are heavily concentrated in two major cities, Boston and Worcester, and in suburbs just south of Boston. Chinese Americans are heavily concentrated in the Greater Boston area and more than half of their population in the state can be found in the ten cities and towns listed for them above.

Source: 2010 U.S. Census

II. Social and Economic Characteristics

Nativity and Citizenship Status by Race and Latino Origin

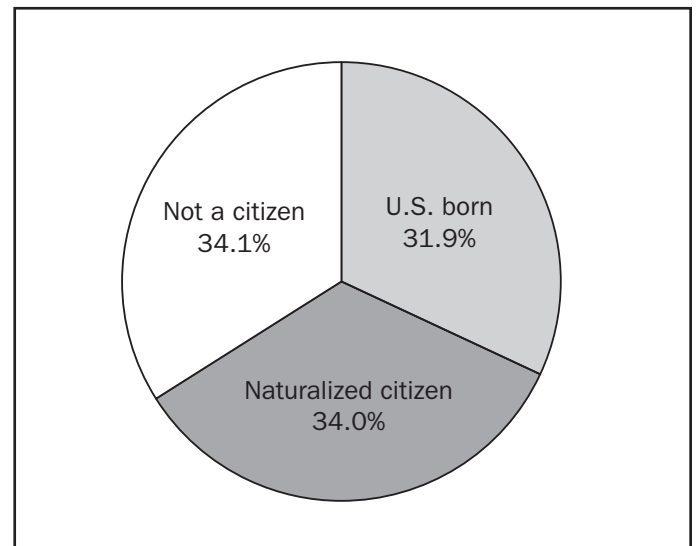
	Asian American	White, not Hispanic	Hispanic or Latino	Black or African Amer.
U.S. born	31.9%	92.8%	67.3%	66.9%
Foreign born:	68.1%	7.2%	32.7%	33.1%
<i>Naturalized U.S. citizen</i>	34.1%	4.0%	12.0%	15.3%
<i>Not a U.S. citizen</i>	34.0%	3.2%	20.7%	17.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

All percentages are a portion of the total.

Source: 2010 American Community Survey

Just over 68% of Asian Americans are foreign born, a rate more than double that of Hispanic/Latinos or Black/African Americans. Of these immigrants, one-half have naturalized. Thirty-four percent of Asian Americans are not citizens.

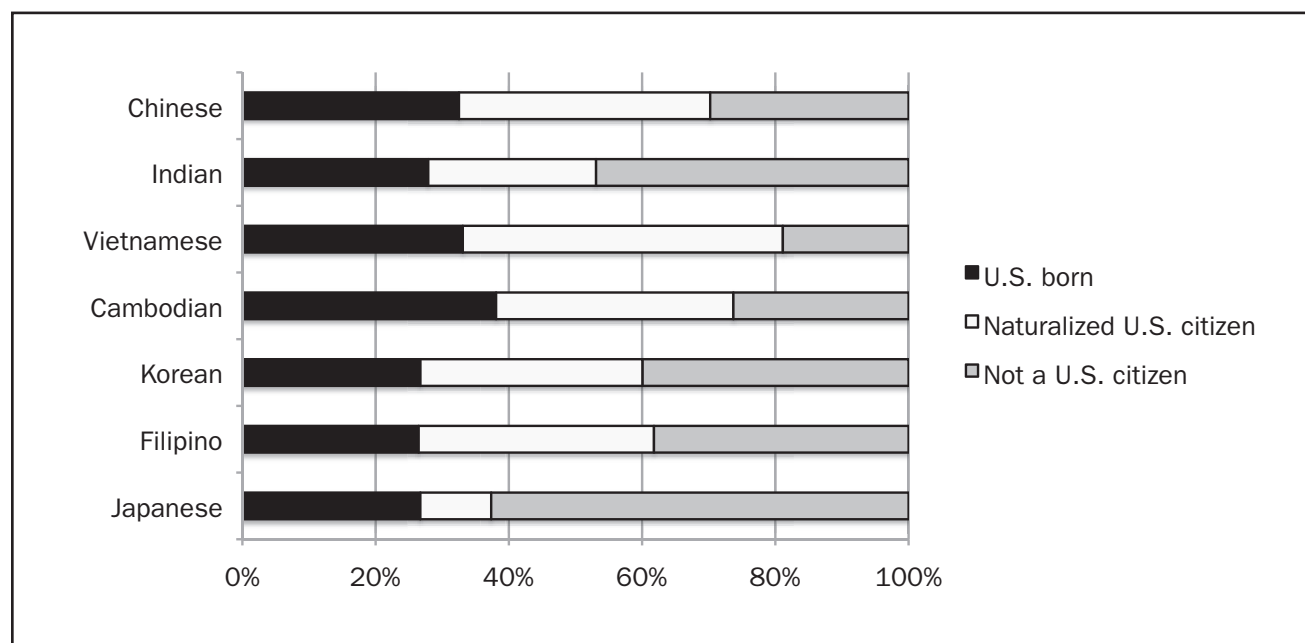
Nativity and Citizenship Status for Asian Americans



Source: 2010 American Community Survey

Of the seven largest Asian American subgroups, Cambodian Americans have the highest percentage of persons that are native born. Vietnamese Americans have the highest citizenship rate. Japanese Americans have by far the highest percentage of non-citizens, 62.7%.

Nativity and Citizenship Status for Selected Asian American Subgroups



Source: 2006–2010 American Community Survey

Nativity and Citizenship Status for Selected Asian American Subgroups

	Chinese	Indian	Vietnamese	Cambodian	Korean	Filipino	Japanese
U.S. born	32.5%	27.9%	33.1%	38.1%	26.7%	26.5%	26.7%
Foreign born:	67.5%	72.1%	66.9%	61.9%	73.3%	73.5%	73.3%
<i>Naturalized U.S. citizen</i>	37.7%	25.2%	48.0%	35.6%	33.4%	35.3%	10.6%
<i>Not a U.S. citizen</i>	29.8%	46.9%	18.9%	26.3%	39.9%	38.2%	62.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

All percentages are a portion of the total.

Source: 2006–2010 American Community Survey

Eight out of ten Asian Americans speak a language other than English at home. Thirty-seven percent of all Asian Americans speak English less than “very well.”

In assessing English proficiency among Asian Americans, age is a very significant factor. While very few children under 18 have difficulty speaking English, 60% of adults 65 years and over do not speak English well or at all.

Over half of Vietnamese Americans in the state have challenges communicating in English. Over one in four Chinese Americans and Cambodian Americans speak English less than “very well.” All Asian American subgroups included in the table below have high rates of individuals who speak a language other than English at home.

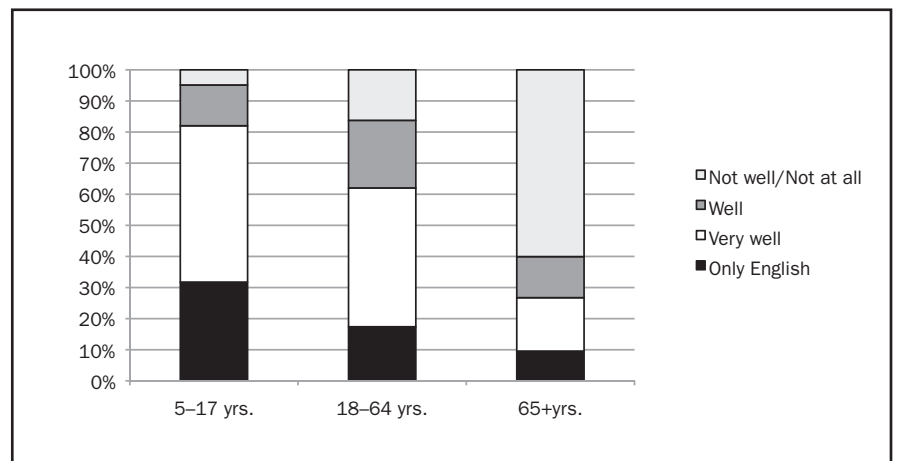
English Usage at Home and Proficiency by Race and Latino Origin for Persons 5 Years and Over

	Asian American	White, not Hispanic	Hispanic or Latino	Black or Afr. Amer
Speak English only	19.4%	90.5%	21.5%	64.2%
Speak a language other than English	80.6%	9.5%	78.5%	35.8%
<i>Speak English less than “very well”</i>	37.0%	3.1%	35.7%	14.5%

All percentages are a portion of the total.

Source: 2010 American Community Survey

English Usage at Home and Proficiency for Asian Americans 5 Years and Over



Source: 2006–2010 American Community Survey

English Usage at Home and Proficiency for Selected Asian American Subgroups for Persons 5 Years and Over

	Chinese	Indian	Vietnamese	Cambodian	Korean	Filipino	Japanese
Speak English only	17.8%	20.2%	12.8%	11.0%	31.3%	33.5%	25.9%
Speak a language other than English	82.2%	79.8%	87.2%	89.0%	68.7%	66.5%	74.1%
<i>Speak English less than “very well”</i>	42.2%	19.0%	56.9%	46.1%	33.4%	19.4%	37.1%

All percentages are a portion of the total.

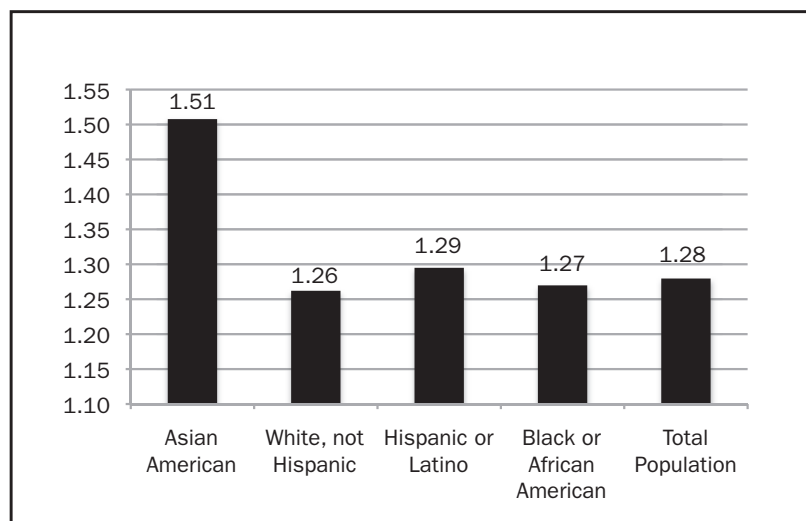
Source: 2006–2010 American Community Survey

Median Household Income by Race and Latino Origin*

Asian American	\$70,132
White, not Hispanic	\$66,960
Hispanic or Latino	\$31,036
Black or African American	\$41,057
Total Population	\$62,072

* In 2010 inflation-adjusted dollars.

Source: 2010 American Community Survey

Average Number of Workers* per Household by Race and Latino Origin

* Civilian employed 16 years and over.

Source: 2010 American Community Survey

The median household income for Asian Americans is higher than that of any other racial group and Latinos. However, in accessing household income, it should be noted that the average number of workers per household for Asian Americans is substantially higher than for these other groups as well.

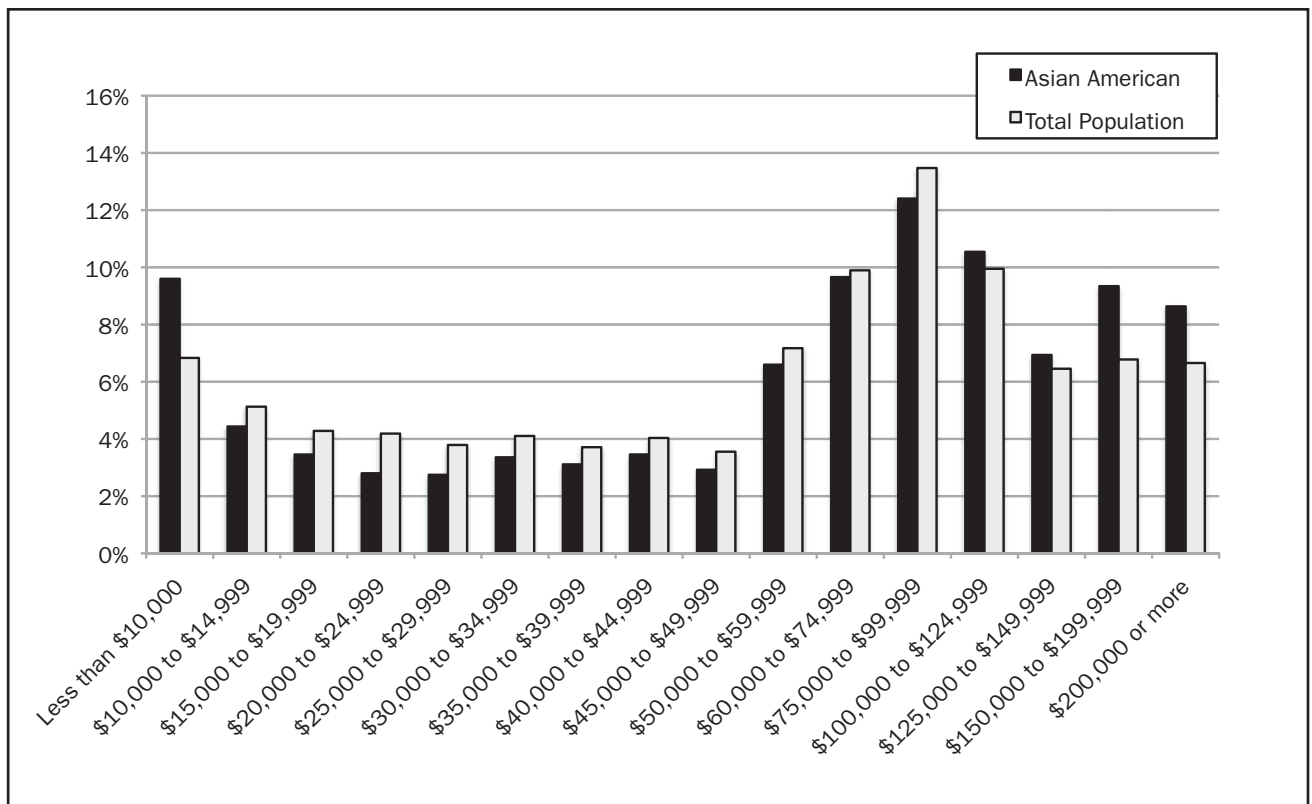
Per capita income for Asian Americans is about 90% that of white, non-Hispanics.

Per Capita Income by Race and Latino Origin*

Asian American	\$33,074
White, not Hispanic	\$37,000
Hispanic or Latino	\$15,098
Black or African American	\$19,554
Total Population	\$33,203

* In 2010 inflation-adjusted dollars.

Source: 2010 American Community Survey

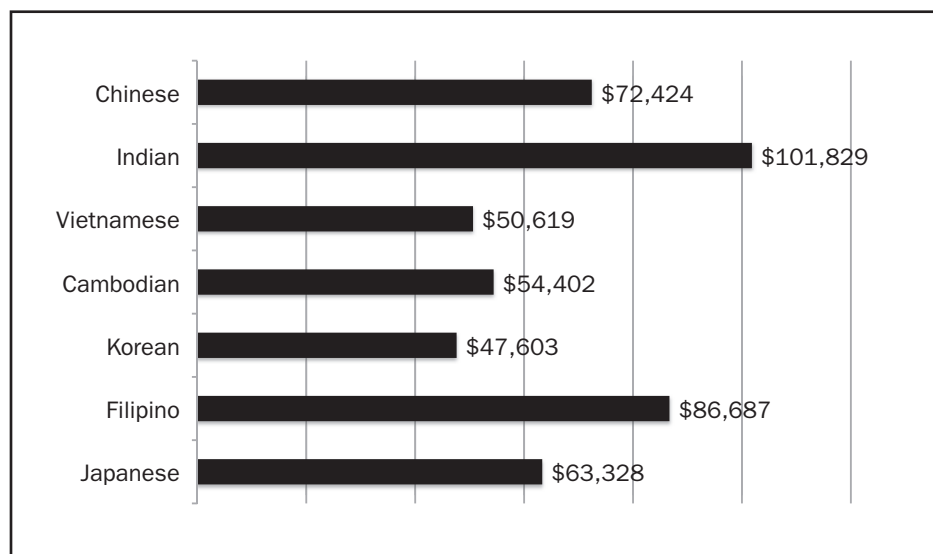
Household Income Distribution for Asian Americans and Total Population*

The distribution of Asian American household income in Massachusetts follows a pattern similar to that of the total population except in the income ranges less than \$10,000 and greater than \$150,000. Ten percent of Asian American households earn less than \$10,000 as compared to 7% of the total population. On the other end of the spectrum, eighteen percent of Asian American households earn more than \$150,000 as compared to 14% of the total population.

	Asian American	Total Population
Less than \$10,000	10%	7%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	4%	5%
\$15,000 to \$19,999	3%	4%
\$20,000 to \$24,999	3%	4%
\$25,000 to \$29,999	3%	4%
\$30,000 to \$34,999	3%	4%
\$35,000 to \$39,999	3%	4%
\$40,000 to \$44,999	3%	4%
\$45,000 to \$49,999	3%	4%
\$50,000 to \$59,999	7%	7%
\$60,000 to \$74,999	10%	10%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	12%	13%
\$100,000 to \$124,999	11%	10%
\$125,000 to \$149,999	7%	6%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	9%	7%
\$200,000 or more	9%	7%

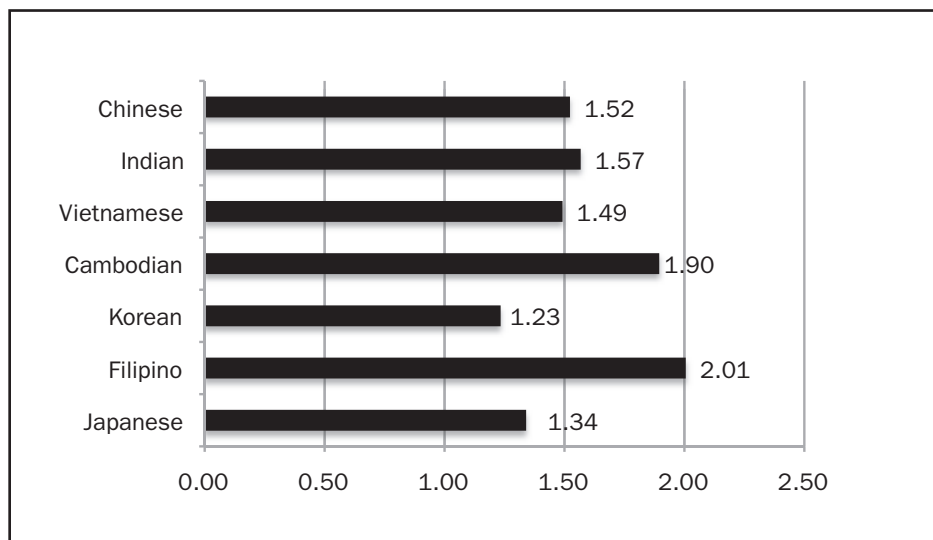
* In 2010 inflation-adjusted dollars.

Source: 2006–2010 American Community Survey

Median Household Income for Selected Asian American Subgroups*

* In 2010 inflation-adjusted dollars.

Source: 2006–2010 American Community Survey

Average Number of Workers* per Household For Selected Asian American Subgroups

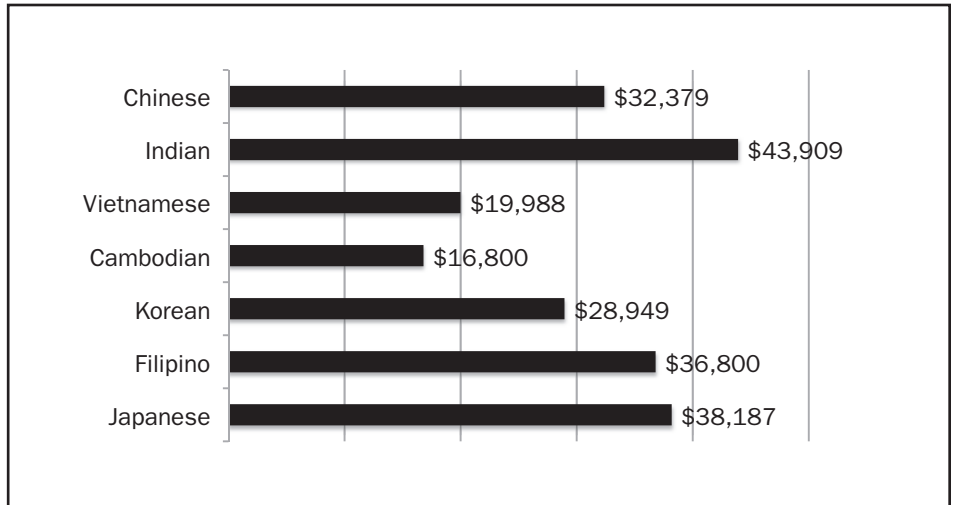
* Civilian employed 16 years and over.

Source: 2006–2010 American Community Survey

Disaggregating data by subgroup is important in understanding the socio-economic diversity of Asian Americans. For example, there are substantial differences between the median household incomes of Asian American subgroups. Korean, Vietnamese and Cambodian Americans have the lowest median household incomes of the seven largest Asian American subgroups. In addition, Cambodian Americans have one of the highest number of average workers per household of all these subgroups.

Per Capita Income for Selected Asian American Subgroups*

Indian Americans have the highest per capita income while Cambodian Americans have the lowest.



* In 2010 inflation-adjusted dollars.

Source: 2006–2010 American Community Survey

The poverty rate of Asian American families is 90% higher than that of white, non-Hispanic families, while the individual poverty rate of Asian Americans is about 70% higher than that of white, non-Hispanics.

Family Poverty Rate by Race and Latino Origin

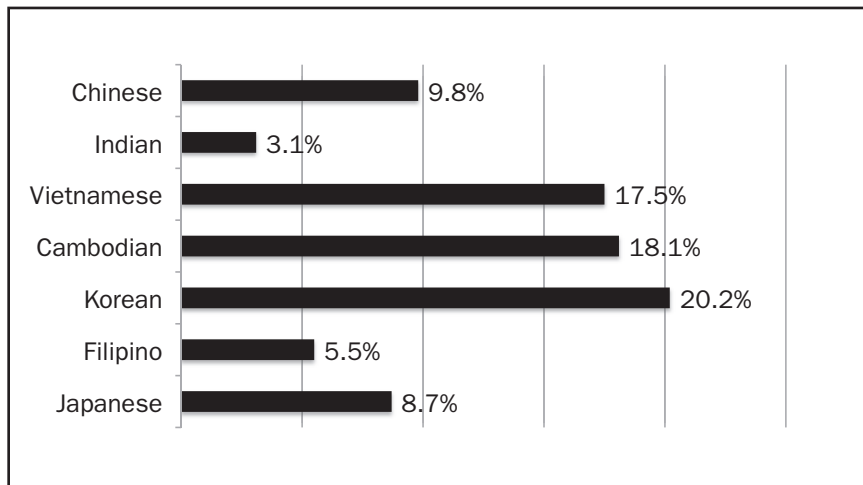
Asian American	9.2%
White, not Hispanic	4.8%
Hispanic or Latino	29.7%
Black or African American	21.1%
Total Population	8.2%

Source: 2010 American Community Survey

Individual Poverty Rate by Race and Latino Origin

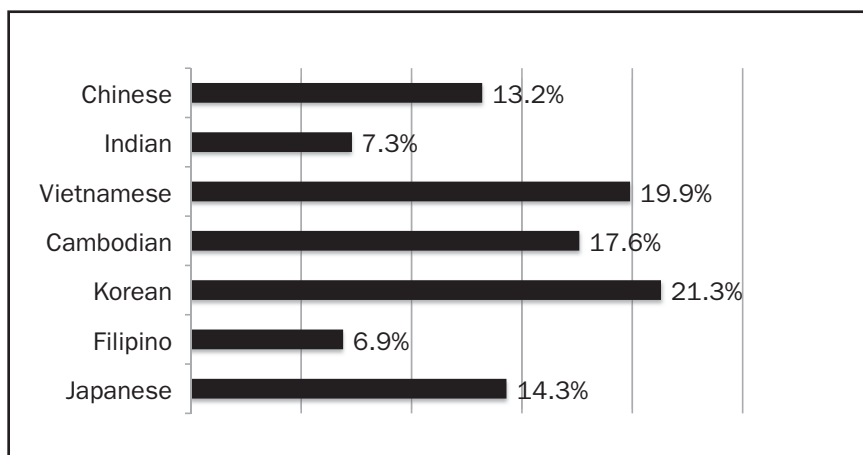
Asian American	13.3%
White, not Hispanic	7.7%
Hispanic or Latino	31.3%
Black or African American	24.4%
Total Population	11.4%

Source: 2010 American Community Survey

Family Poverty Rate for Selected Asian American Subgroups

Source: 2006–2010 American Community Survey

The poverty rates for Asian American subgroups vary widely. Indian and Filipino Americans have the lowest poverty rates, while Vietnamese, Cambodian and Korean Americans have the highest poverty rates of the seven largest Asian American subgroups. These trends apply to both family and individual poverty rates.

Individual Poverty Rate for Selected Asian American Subgroups

Source: 2006–2010 American Community Survey

Asian Americans have a large percentage of their population enrolled in college or graduate school, 14.9%, as compared with white, non-Hispanics, 8.4%. Blacks and African Americans also have a large percentage of their population enrolled in college or graduate school, 12.4%.

Korean and Japanese Americans have a very high rate of enrollment in college or graduate school (see table at bottom). In fact, more than 25% of all Korean Americans in the state and more than 20% of all Japanese Americans are enrolled in college or graduate school.

Vietnamese and Cambodian Americans have the highest percentages of their populations enrolled in elementary and high schools of the Asian American subgroups included in the table.

School Enrollment by Race and Latino Origin for the Population 3 Years and Over and Enrolled in School

	Asian American	White, not Hispanic	Hispanic or Latino	Black or African Amer
Nursery school, preschool	5.0%	6.6%	5.9%	5.1%
Kindergarten	5.0%	4.4%	6.4%	5.3%
Elementary school (grades 1–8)	30.1%	35.2%	43.0%	34.3%
High school (grades 9–12)	14.4%	19.2%	21.7%	21.1%
College or graduate school	45.5%	34.5%	23.0%	34.2%
Total over 3 and enrolled	115,717	1,219,863	214,609	161,066
Total population*	353,211	5,003,678	631,016	443,271

* These numbers are based upon race alone estimates (except for Hispanic/Latinos who may be of any race), from the 2010 ACS.

Source: 2010 American Community Survey

School Enrollment for Selected Asian American Subgroups for the Population 3 Years and Over and Enrolled in School

	Chinese	Indian	Vietnamese	Cambodian	Korean	Filipino	Japanese
Nursery school, preschool	5.7%	9.8%	4.2%	3.3%	4.4%	3.3%	4.4%
Kindergarten	4.9%	7.1%	8.0%	5.0%	2.8%	4.9%	3.5%
Elementary school (grades 1–8)	29.5%	25.8%	35.5%	36.5%	19.9%	30.8%	16.0%
High school (grades 9–12)	12.6%	9.3%	20.8%	31.1%	10.5%	17.9%	5.7%
College or graduate school	47.3%	48.0%	31.4%	24.1%	62.5%	43.1%	70.4%
Total over 3 and enrolled	40,097	20,352	13,697	8,004	9,920	3,530	2,785
Total population*	120,277	68,956	42,919	26,286	22,202	13,247	9,037

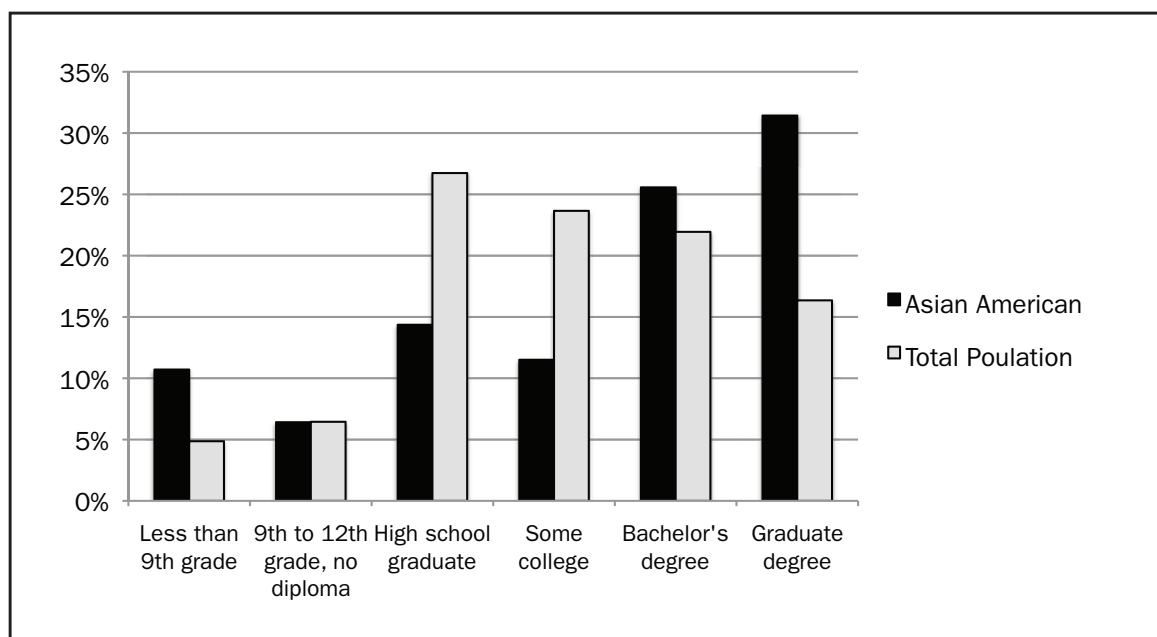
* These numbers are based upon race alone estimates from the 2006–2010 ACS.

Source: 2006–2010 American Community Survey

With respect to educational attainment, there is a much larger percentage of Asian Americans with a graduate or professional degree and a much larger percentage with less than a 9th grade education than compared with the general population. Of persons aged 25 years

and over, 31.4% of Asian Americans have completed a graduate or professional degree as compared to 16.4% in the total population. On the other hand, 10.7% of Asian Americans have less than a 9th grade education as compared to 4.9% of the total population.

Highest Level of Educational Attainment for Asian Americans and Total Population 25 and Over



Source: 2006–2010 American Community Survey

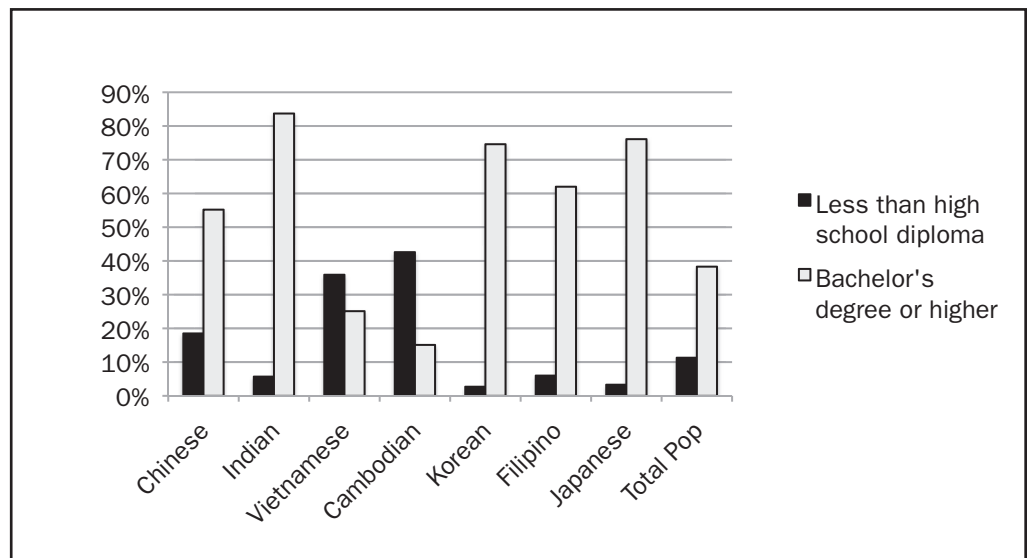
Educational Attainment by Race and Latino Origin for Persons 25 and Over

	Asian American	White, not Hispanic	Hispanic or Latino	Black or African Amer
Less than high school diploma	16.7%	7.9%	33.3%	17.0%
High school graduate or higher	83.3%	92.1%	66.7%	83.0%
Bachelor's degree or higher	56.5%	41.2%	16.6%	22.3%
Graduate or professional degree	31.5%	17.5%	6.3%	7.3%

Source: 2010 American Community Survey

Asian American subgroups have very different patterns of educational attainment. For example, over half of all Indian Americans over 25 years old hold a graduate or professional degree, yet only 3.7% of Cambodian Americans have achieved a similar level of education. Large percentages of Vietnamese and Cambodian Americans have less than a high school diploma, 35.9% and 42.6% respectively.

Educational Attainment for Selected Asian American Subgroups and Total Population for Persons 25 and Over



Source: 2006–2010 American Community Survey

Educational Attainment for Selected Asian American Subgroups for Persons 25 and Over

	Chinese	Indian	Vietnamese	Cambodian	Korean	Filipino	Japanese
Less than high school diploma	18.5%	5.7%	35.9%	42.6%	2.7%	6.0%	3.3%
High school graduate or higher	81.5%	94.3%	64.1%	57.4%	97.3%	93.9%	96.6%
Bachelor's degree or higher	55.2%	83.7%	25.1%	15.1%	74.6%	62.0%	76.1%
Graduate or professional degree	33.3%	52.0%	7.6%	3.7%	41.3%	18.3%	38.5%

Source: 2006–2010 American Community Survey

Detailed Occupation by Sex for the Civilian Employed Population 16 Years and Over for Asian Americans and Total Population

	Asian American		Total Population	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Management, business, science, and arts:	60.0%	52.7%	40.0%	45.7%
Management, business, and financial	15.9%	16.7%	17.8%	15.2%
Computer, engineering, and science	30.0%	15.3%	10.7%	4.2%
Education, legal, community service, arts, and media	8.5%	10.7%	8.7%	16.7%
Healthcare practitioners and technical	5.5%	10.1%	2.8%	9.5%
Service:	11.1%	15.7%	14.4%	18.8%
Healthcare support	0.6%	2.0%	0.7%	4.4%
Protective service	0.9%	0.3%	3.3%	0.8%
Food preparation and serving related	7.4%	5.4%	4.6%	5.8%
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	1.0%	2.0%	4.4%	2.4%
Personal care and service	1.2%	6.0%	1.5%	5.3%
Sales and office:	13.1%	21.4%	18.0%	30.5%
Sales and related	7.2%	8.6%	10.7%	10.4%
Office and administrative support	5.9%	12.8%	7.3%	20.1%
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance:	4.3%	0.8%	14.0%	0.6%
Farming, fishing, and forestry	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%
Construction and extraction	2.1%	0.3%	8.9%	0.2%
Installation, maintenance, and repair	2.1%	0.2%	4.8%	0.2%
Production, transportation, and material moving:	11.5%	9.5%	13.6%	4.4%
Production	8.5%	8.6%	6.6%	3.1%
Transportation	1.7%	0.1%	4.5%	0.7%
Material moving	1.4%	0.7%	2.5%	0.6%
Total number employed 16+	88,656	80,342	1,661,975	1,609,560

All percentages are a portion of the total.

Source: 2006–2010 American Community Survey

Asian American men have a higher concentration in the “management, business, science, and arts” census occupational category as compared to men in the general population. This is particularly true in computer, engineering and science fields. Asian American women are also concentrated in computer, engineering and science fields—at a rate three and a half times greater than women in the general population.

Asian Americans do not have a higher concentration than the general population in the “service” occupational category overall, but a greater percentage of Asian American men work in food preparation and serving and a larger percentage of Asian American women work in personal care and service than their counterparts in the general population.

Asian Americans are less well represented in “sales and office” occupations, and “natural resources, construction, and maintenance” occupations than the general population.

Asian American females work in production jobs at a rate more than two and a half times higher than females in the total population.

Occupational data shows, once again, vast differences between Asian American subgroups. Indian and Japanese Americans have the highest rates of employment in the “management, business, science, and arts” category. Vietnamese, Filipino and Chinese Americans have the highest rates of employment in service occupations. Vietnamese and Cambodian Americans are more concentrated in “natural resources, construction, and maintenance” occupations than other Asian American subgroups, and highly concentrated in “production, transportation, and material moving” occupations. One in four Cambodian Americans can be found in this latter category, a rate much higher than any other subgroup listed in the table below.

Occupation for Civilian Employed Population 16 Years and Over for Selected Asian American Subgroups

	Chinese	Indian	Vietnamese	Cambodian	Korean	Filipino	Japanese
Management, business, science, and arts	59.4%	77.1%	29.5%	19.8%	65.8%	55.7%	70.7%
Service	15.5%	5.3%	24.5%	11.7%	8.8%	16.1%	7.1%
Sales and office	17.2%	13.1%	16.0%	21.4%	14.4%	18.3%	17.7%
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	1.9%	0.9%	6.7%	6.6%	2.6%	3.2%	1.6%
Production, transportation, and material moving	5.9%	3.6%	23.3%	40.4%	8.4%	6.8%	2.9%
Total number employed 16+	62,023	37,964	18,908	11,626	9,625	8,112	4,598

Source: 2006–2010 American Community Survey

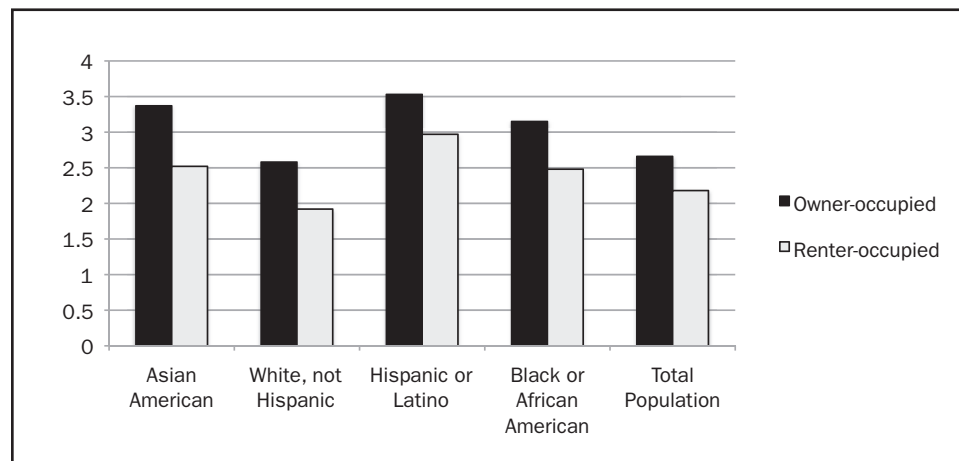
III. Housing

Average Household Size by Race and Latino Origin

	Owner-occupied	Renter-occupied
Asian American	3.37	2.52
White, not Hispanic	2.58	1.92
Hispanic or Latino	3.53	2.97
Black or African American	3.15	2.48
Total Population	2.66	2.18

Source: 2010 U.S. Census

Average Household Size by Race and Latino Origin



Source: 2010 U.S. Census

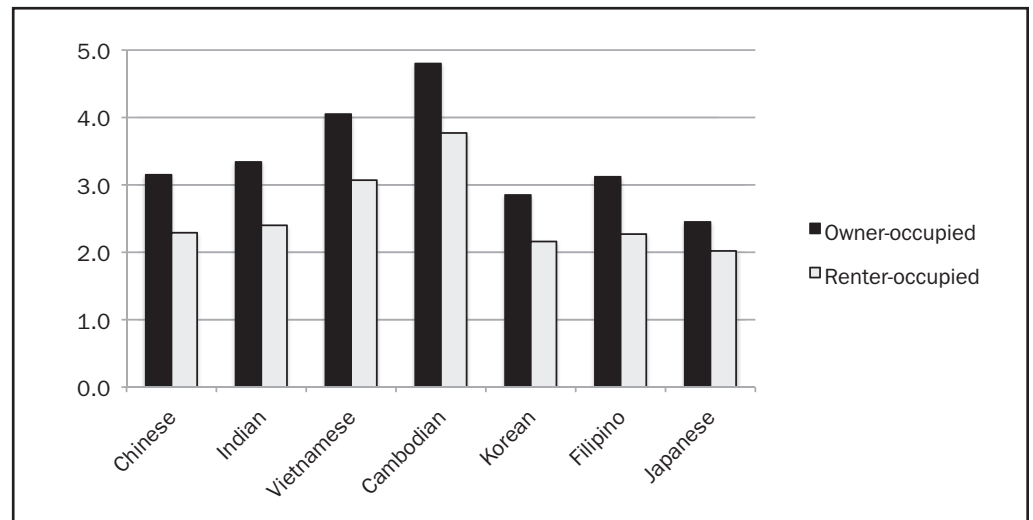
Average Household Size for Selected Asian American Subgroups

	Owner-occupied	Renter-occupied
Chinese	3.15	2.29
Indian	3.34	2.40
Vietnamese	4.05	3.07
Cambodian	4.80	3.77
Korean	2.85	2.16
Filipino	3.12	2.27
Japanese	2.45	2.02

Source: 2010 U.S. Census

The average sizes of Asian American households, whether owner- or renter-occupied, are larger than those of white, non-Hispanics, Black or African Americans, and the total population. Cambodian American households are considerably larger on average than those of other Asian American subgroups (see table at bottom left and chart on the next page).

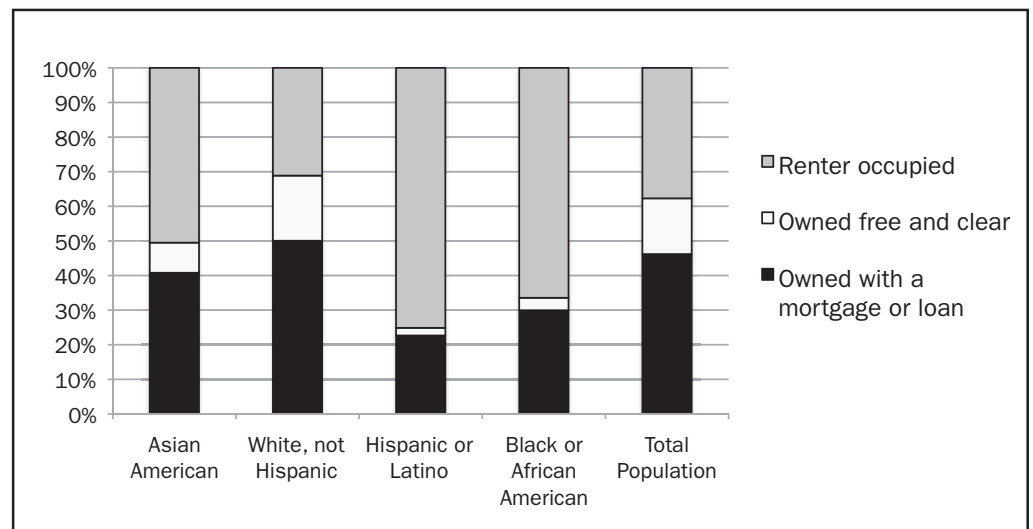
Average Household Size for Selected Asian American Subgroups



Source: 2010 U.S. Census

Tenure for Occupied Housing Units by Race and Latino Origin

About half of housing units occupied by Asian Americans are rented rather than owned. Of all units occupied by Asian Americans, only 8.7% own their homes without a mortgage or loan, less than half the rate of white, non-Hispanics.



Source: 2010 U.S. Census

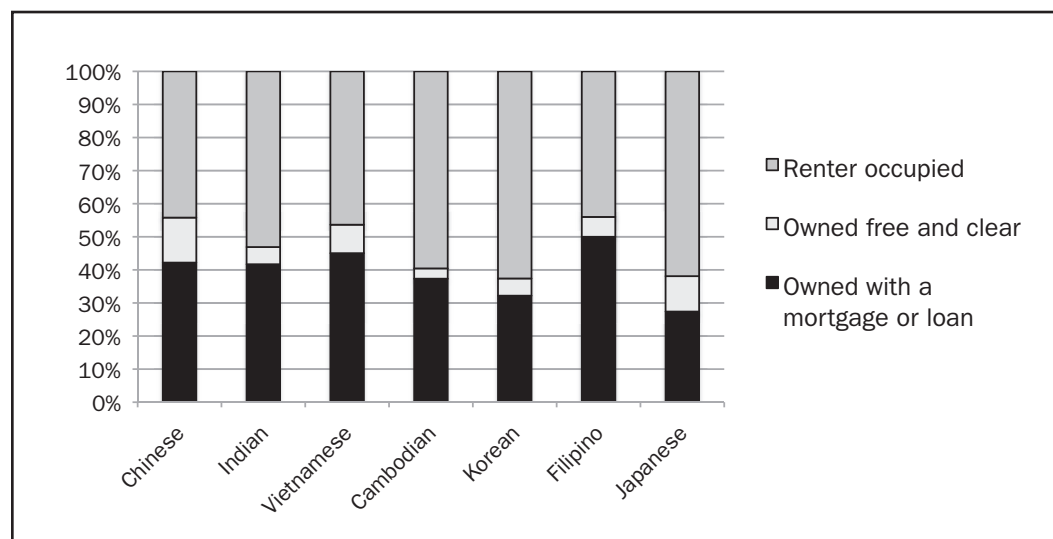
Tenure for Occupied Housing Units by Race and Latino Origin

	Asian American	White, not Hispanic	Hispanic or Latino	Black or African Amer
Owned with a mortgage or loan	40.8%	50.0%	22.7%	30.0%
Owned free and clear	8.7%	18.8%	2.2%	3.6%
Renter occupied	50.5%	31.1%	75.2%	66.5%

Source: 2010 U.S. Census

Filipino and Chinese Americans have the highest rates of homeownership of the seven Asian American subgroups included in the chart and table below, about 56% for each group. Vietnamese Americans have the next highest homeownership rate at 53.6%. Chinese Americans have the largest percentage of homeowners who own their homes free and clear.

Tenure for Occupied Housing Units for Selected Asian American Subgroups



Source: 2010 U.S. Census

Tenure for Occupied Housing Units for Selected Asian American Subgroups

	Chinese	Indian	Vietnamese	Cambodian	Korean	Filipino	Japanese
Owned with a mortgage or loan	42.2%	41.7%	45.0%	37.3%	32.2%	50.0%	27.4%
Owned free and clear	13.6%	5.2%	8.6%	3.1%	5.2%	6.0%	10.7%
Renter occupied	44.2%	53.1%	46.3%	59.5%	62.6%	44.0%	61.9%

Source: 2010 U.S. Census

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